CATALOGUE

OF THE

COMPLETE COLLECTION

OF THE

Postage Stamp of all Nations

EXHIBITED

AT THE

EDEN MUSÉE,

Commencing March 11, 1889.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE

Brooklyn, New York and Staten Island Philatelic Societies.

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

Collection of Postage Stamps

EXHIBITED AT THE

EDEN MUSÉE,

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB,

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY,

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

By J. W. SCOTT,

Author of the "International," "Common Sense," and other Postage Stamp Albums; "The National Revenue Stamp Album," "A Revised List of all Postage Stamps;" Editor of "The American Journal of Philately;" Member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, A. P. A., B. P. C., N. P. S., S. I. P. S., Etc., Etc.

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This Exhibition of Postage Stamps was arranged by a joint committee of the three Societies, organized as follows, December 29th, 1888:

J. W. Scott, Chairman, 240 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. B. Corwin, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

Representatives of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club:

Charles Gregory, J. W. Scott, G. M. Williamson.

Representatives of the National Philatelical Society:

Julius Adenaw, Henry Clotz, J. W. Scott,
H. L. Calman, C. B. Corwin, R. Wuesthoff.

Representatives of the Staten Island Philatelic Society:

Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann,
Aug. Dejonge, P. Van der Willigen.

SMITHSONIAN
AUG 5 1889
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INTRODUCTORY.

We are indebted to Sir Rowland Hill for the invention of postage stamps and the system of charging a low uniform price for carrying letters from one part of a country to another. This great reform was put in operation in England on the 6th of May, 1840, and has, from time to time, been adopted by other nations, so that now there is scarcely a country or even a settlement on the face of the globe that has not acceded to his method of prepaying the carriage of letters by means of adhesive labels. The postage stamp being issued by the government and always receivable for a service in everyday demand has much in common with a bank note; in fact, during the scarcity of small change in 1862, they actually passed current as money in the daily transactions of trade ; while in England they are receivable as cash on deposit in the government savings banks. The many recognized points of similarity to bank notes has compelled the authorities to have them manufactured with the greatest care by the best talent of the country, the result in most cases being superb specimens of the engraver's art. The design is usually the portrait of the nation's ruler, or the armorial bearings of the country, although these are occasionally varied by emblematic designs representing the commerce of the people, or natural products, such as the cod fish and fishing sloop of Newfoundland, the llamas of Peru, or even the map of the Isthmus of Panama ; while political reasons or a natural simplicity have occasionally decreed that a simple numeral should take the place of a more elaborate design. Brazil and Alsace are examples in point.

Is it to be wondered at that these attractive and valuable little pictures at once arrested the attention of the *diletante* in the fine arts, the student of geography and political economy, the amateur of numismatics, the collector of curiosities, the omnipresent speculator, and the gentleman of leisure looking for an elegant occupation. Certain it is that before five years had passed stamp collecting had a select circle of votaries, which in time was supplied with a prolific literature in every European language, numerous societies or clubs in all the large cities, and traders carrying in the aggregate

many millions of dollars' worth of stamps in stock. Albums are published containing specially designed spaces for specimens of every stamp ever issued ; these are got up in every conceivable style, and sold at prices varying from 25 cents to $50 each. As to the value of the stamps, they sell at from one cent up to five hundred dollars each, and, while interesting collections can be formed at a cost of one hundred dollars or less, some wealthy amateurs have expended as much as half a million dollars on their favorite hobby.

Stamp collecting has provided instructive amusement for countless thousands throughout the civilized world, numbering among its votaries many of the brightest minds in literature, science and art, together with statesmen and soldiers, including the self made men of our own country and the princes and nobles of Europe. Nor is our favorite pursuit restricted to any age or sex, and can be enjoyed by rich and poor alike, as is attested by the army of youthful collectors who combine pleasure with profit. At least one case has come under my notice where a boy of twelve years made sufficient cash in four years trading in stamps to pay for a two years' term at one of our great Eastern colleges. Were I to attempt to describe all the pleasures and advantages of stamp collecting I should far exceed the limits of this work; therefore, I have simply stated sufficient to give the public some idea of the extent of this fascinating amusement, and shall be pleased to furnish enquirers with any further information they may desire.

J. W. SCOTT.

CATALOGUE.

UNITED STATES 1–14.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Although our own country was not the originator of the postage stamp, or even the first to adopt the invention of Sir Rowland Hill, officially, a glance at the sheets devoted to the exhibition of United States postage stamps will show that the authorities have not been backward in supplying our people with a large variety of stamps suitable for all their wants. These stamps are remarkable for the beauty of engraving, brilliancy of coloring, and general excellency of manufacture, while many are noticeable for their high facial value or large size.

Before stamps were issued by the United States post office, permission was given, in 1846, to the postmasters of various cities to prepare stamps on their own responsibility, good only on letters posted in the town of their origin (Sheet No. 1). Many of these stamps have now become excessively rare, notably the 20 cent St. Louis, of which only four specimens are now known to exist, while, of the envelope stamp issued by Postmaster Mitchell, of New Haven, the specimen on exhibition is the only known representative which has remained to our day. Either of these stamps could be sold for $500 at any time. The stamps of Brattleboro and Baltimore are nearly as valuable. The first set of stamps used by the general post office (2) consist of two values, 5 and 10 cents, bearing the portraits of Ben. Franklin and George Washington, respectively. These were supplied to the public on July 1st, 1847, for the first time, and at once cancelled all semi-official issues. New series followed one another as necessity demanded, all of which will be found in their proper order. The issue of 1869 (3) is notable for their exquisite workmanship. The 15 cent value is adorned with a microscopic reproduction of the large painting in the Capitol at Washington, of the "Landing of Columbus," while the 24 cent bears a like reproduction of the companion painting, the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence." Both of these stamps are found with the central picture printed upside down in the frame, and are quite valuable. The 1870, set with some modifications, are in present use, and are interesting as giving us a national portrait gallery, presidents, statesmen, soldiers and sailors, such as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Garfield, Frank-

lin, Clay, Webster, Hamilton, Stanton, Scott, Perry, Taylor. The newspaper stamps (4), at first of large size, for bundles of papers, were afterwards (5) only used on the stub of the post office receipt for papers rated as " Second Class Mail Matter." They range in face value from 1 cent to $60. When the franking privilege was abolished complete sets of stamps were prepared for each of the great departments of the government (6, 7, 8), " Agriculture," " Executive," " Interior," " Justice," " Navy," " Post Office," " State," " Treasury " and " War."

The *first* postage stamps used in the United States were the result of private enterprise, companies having been established in our large cities to carry the mails between the principal points at a great reduction from the government rates ; there soon became such formidable competition to the United States mails that the laws giving a monopoly to the government were enforced, and the private posts operating throughout the country were put down by the strong arm of the law. The stamps of this class are shown on sheet 9.

The following sheet (Nos. 10 to 14) represent a class of stamps issued in all our large cities to supplement the service of the government by collecting letters and taking them to the general post office, or in conducting a general delivery of city letters in opposition to the government P. O. These post offices always conducted in defiance of the law were finally suppressed by the Government in 1883. Most of the stamps are now rare while some are quite unattainable and sell for very large sums. Sheets 10, 11 and 12 show the stamps used in New York city, the first having been in use in 1842 ; No. 13 contains the private issues of Philadelphia and Baltimore, while No. 14 is filled with the issues of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, West Town, Washington, Camden, Easton, Frankford, Staten Island, Charleston and Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPE STAMPS, ENTIRE.

Exhibited by H. N. Terrett, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Society.

The stamped envelopes issued by our country number over one thousand varieties, and many amateurs prefer to collect them entire as issued, but as a complete collection exhibited in this condition would take up more space than the committee have at their disposal, Mr. Terrett has kindly consented to make a selection containing many great rarities from his superb collection, which will be found in two large frames. The post cards of our country will be found with the collection of cards exhibited in the large frame facing the entrance.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

Exhibited by J. Adenaw, of the National Philatelical Society.

Although the majority of amateurs in this country confine their collections to postage stamps, many among us devote their energies to securing a set of the different stamps issued during the rebellion to supply funds to carry on the war of the Union. First issued in October, 1862, they are happily now all extinct and form one of the most interesting monuments of that unhappy struggle, which we do not hesitate to predict will out last the sculptured stone or moulded bronze on which our heroes are apt to base their hopes of renown. First, we have the regular series issued by the Government and known as document stamps; these commence at one cent and reach up to $5,000, although but few of the latter value were ever used. Then follow special stamps for cigars, tobacco, beer, spirits and some other things. Moreover, the authorities engraved stamps of special design to suit all the patent medicines and match stamps, and it is to these two classes that the chief interest attaches, full scope having given to the artists to furnish elaborate and beautiful designs. Then from the very nature of these things many varieties have become excessively rare and cases are not wanting where the stamp from a two cent box of matches has sold for one hundred dollars. The revenue stamps will be found in special cases.

CONFEDERATE STATES 15-17.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The issues of the Southern States while in rebellion are usually classed under a subhead of our country. They furnish some of the most interesting stamps in our albums. On the breaking out of the war a large section of the country was left without stamps and many expediences were resorted to to supply the deficiency. Some postmasters surcharged the U. S. stamps with the letters C. S. of A., one letter in each corner ; others prepared stamps of their own make while awaiting a supply from the newly constituted postal authorities. Among the best known of these local issues are New Orleans, containing one unique stamp valued at $500. Charleston, Memphis, Mobile, Baton Rouge, Madison, the last named being the only stamp of which contemporary evidence of its postal service was published in the Northern papers, Athens, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Greenville, Lenoir, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Macon, Marion, Petersburg, Pleasant Shade, Tellico Plains, etc. There are also some other of which the authenticity is not as well established. The regular series of the government are well known and bear the portraits of Washington, Jackson, Madison, as well as J. C. Calhoun and Jeff. Davis.

ANGOLA 18.

Exhibited by Hugo S. Mack, of the National Philatelical Society.

This Portuguese colony formerly used the stamps of the parent country in its postal service, but in 1870 a special series were put in use bearing the royal crown in the centre. In 1886 they were replaced by a new design, giving the head of King Louis I. in relief. The stamps are brilliant and attractive, as will be readily seen by the complete set shown on sheet.

ANTIGUA 19.

Exhibited by Mr. Burger of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of this island, like most of those in use in the British Colonies, bear a portrait of Queen Victoria in the centre with the name above. They were first issued in 1862, and but slight changes have been made up to the present day.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 20–2.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelical Society.

The Argentine is one of the most progressive of the South American States, of which the beautiful series of stamps before give ample evidence. Originally issued in 1858, series after series succeeded each other, mostly adorned with fine portraits of her heroes and statesmen, Rivadavia, Belgrano, San Martin, etc.; the beauty of the engraving clearly shows the source of their origin to be the American Bank Note Co. of this city. Corrientes and Cordova, both States of the Argentine, issued special stamps to circulate within their borders; the former being noticeable as very crude copies of the stamps of the French Republic.

AUSTRIA 23–26.

Exhibited by E. R. Ackerman of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of this country are commensurate with the extent of the empire, separate issues being provided for the different divisions, the value being expressed in cents or soldi for the Italian States, in kreuzers for Austria proper, and surcharged in paras for the Levant. The Hungarian issues will be described under that head.

The first issue took place in 1850, which have been followed at appropriate intervals by five other sets. The stamps of this country are not rare, but great patience is necessary to secure as fine specimens as are here exhibited.

AZORES 27.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This colony can scarcely be said to have any stamps of its own, as it has always been supplied with the Portuguese stamps with the name AZORES printed across. These stamps well illustrate the commercial side or profit to be derived from a collection of stamps; the first issue, originally sold at a few cents each, now command as many dollars when offered for sale.

BADEN 28.

Exhibited by Julius Adenaw, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is one of the early countries in the stamp field, and the primitive notion of a large numeral as a design looks quite odd among the beautiful engravings which surround it. In 1860 the figure series gave place to the arms of the country, which remained in use up to the time the post office was absorbed by Bismarck.

BAHAMAS 29.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The Queen's head, with the pineapple and yam at either side, would indicate the West Indies as the home of this stamp, even if the name had been omitted from the top, while the words "interinsula postage" clearly state the local use for which it is intended. Originally issued in 1859, the design was long retained, and is therefore still common. The entire series contain stamps ranging in value from one penny to one pound.

BARBADOS 30.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

First issued in 1852, this was one of the first of the British West Indies to provide itself with postage stamps and chose the figure of

Britannia with the emblems of commerce at her side as the design; it is a pleasing diversion from the interminable array of profiles of Her Majesty, with which we have since been inundated. But, alas, in 1882 they succumbed to the bad examples around, and have since licked their Queen's head and then handed it over to another man to punch. The surcharged half stamps are now very rare.

BAVARIA 31-2.

Exhibited by G. Rosenheim, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of this kingdom are a fair illustration of German stamps, commencing in 1849 with a simple numeral, nothing short of the royal arms would satisfy them in 1867. This is one of the few German States which still use stamps of their own State.

BELGIUM 33-4.

Exhibited by H. C. Needham, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This is the only country which shows the portraits of a complete line of its kings on its postage stamps, but then it has only had two. First issued in 1849, bearing the likeness of Leopold I., the portrait of his son and successor, Leopold II., is found on the 1869 and following issues.

BERGEDORF 35.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Issued in 1861 and suppressed in 1868, the only peculiarity of the issue consists in the fact that the size of the stamp increases with its value, thus the higher postage you pay the bigger stamp you get.

BERMUDA 19.

Exhibited by G. A. Burger, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of this colony all show the same head of the British Queen and are very pleasing in the delicate colors employed, which makes up for the lack of originality in the design. Some of the surcharged stamps are quite rare.

BOLIVIA 36.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

First issued in 1867 and adorned with an uncouth bird, which has long puzzled ornithologists as to whether it be an eagle or a condor, which perhaps the artist left purposely in doubt by engraving it differently on each stamp in the sheet, it was run through many values and colors, until supplanted by a beautiful series of U. S. manufacture in 1869. The high values of even these latter sets are quite rare and valuable.

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA 48.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

These are States called into existence as a result of the last Turkish-Russian war ; but one set have been in use ; issued in 1879.

BRAZIL 37–8.

Exhibited by Hugo S. Mack, of the National Philatelical Society.

This country is noteworthy as being the second government to issue postage stamps. Its first series consisted of a finely engraved large numeral of value, and were given to the public on the 1st of July, 1843. These were followed by a new series of similar design, but of one-third the size, the following year ; and it was not till 1866 that the portrait of their Emperor, Dom Pedro, was placed on the postal issues. Many of these stamps are rare and all are well represented on Mr. Mack's sheets.

BREMEN 35.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

A series of postage stamps for a single independent city shows the power and influence of the old Hanse towns which have now thrown in their lot with the German Empire. Issued in 1855 they became obsolete in 1868.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND 39-40.

Exhibited by H. L. Calman, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is a rather unfortunate colony in the way of stamps, as its first issue (1886) consisted of the postals of its neighbor, the Cape of Good Hope, with name printed over, which were followed by English Revenue stamps similarly printed, which at last was decorated with the word "protectorate" in addition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND 41.

Exhibited by G. M. Williamson, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

A beautiful series of stamps issued from 1861 to 1868 which, unfortunately, became obsolete on the colony joining the Dominion of Canada.

BRITISH GUIANA 42-4.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The postal issues of this colony contain some of the rarest known stamps, principally owing to the country being so far away from its source of supply, the mother country. Thus, when any special value gave out a provisional stamp was made in its stead, which only remained current until the regular stock arrived from England. Another curious fact concerning the 1850 issue is worth noting, the word Petimus in the legend or motto of the colony is incorrectly spelled "Patimus," the only error of this nature to be found on an issue of postage stamps. The superb set exhibited by this gentleman could not be duplicated in the country.

BRITISH HONDURAS 45.

Exhibited by A. Lehmann, Jr., of the National Philatelical Society.

Another of her Britannic Majesty's colonies, and adorned with the same profile, but owing to the beautiful colors employed makes a pleasing and interesting exhibit.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO 46.

Exhibited by H. L. Calman, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is one of the few countries governed by a trading company as a private enterprise. The first stamps were issued in 1883 under

the name of North Borneo, while three years afterwards British was added to the name. The issues give evidence of being quite prolific; however, they are beautiful and interesting stamps.

BRUNSWICK 47.

Exhibited by Henry Collin, of the National Philatelical Society.

Originally issued in 1852, they remained current with various alterations up to the advent of the Bismarck dynasty when they followed the way of all German stamps, being sold *en bloc* to the dealers, and their place filled with the stamps of the North German postal district. The rouletted varieties have now become quite rare.

BUENOS AYRES 48.

Exhibited by W. C. Bowers, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Very few collectors can boast a complete set of the stamps of this state. Issued in 1858 in but limited quantities the high values soon became excessively rare and valuable, and even the head of liberty series which replaced them in 1860 (likewise remaining current two years) have never been plentiful.

BULGARIA 49.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

Called into existence as an independent State in 1878, its postal series date from the year following. The letter stamps are all of one design, and are beautiful and appropriate; moreover, the complete series can be obtained for a very moderate outlay.

CANADA 50.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Our northern neighbor makes a very pretty exhibit, the first series, 1851, commencing with a full length likeness of one of the oldest inhabitants of the country, the beaver, followed by the Brit-

ish Queen Victoria on the 12 p. black, one of the great rarities, and her husband, Prince Albert, on the 6 p. purple, followed in 1855 by a fine portrait of Sebastian Cabot on the 10 p. blue. In 1869 a beautiful profile portrait was selected to represent the Queen on all values, and has remained in use up to the present date, although the size of the stamps have been reduced.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 51.

Exhibited by R. C. H. Brock, of the National Philatelical Society.

The issues of this far African colony have always been favorites with collectors, perhaps on account of their triangular shape, but it had one drawback; there are two stamps in the collection which it is practically impossible to procure, the 1 p. *blue* and 4 p. *red* "wood-block" errors. Amateurs are to be congratulated, therefore, in the opportunity to examine both specimens of these valuable stamps in the selection from the stamps of this country exhibited by Mr. Brock. The errors in the surcharged three-pence are also shown: THE.EE, THRFE and PENCB, all rare and curious.

CAPE VERDE 52-3.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The stamps of the Portuguese colonies are practically all the same with the exception of the name, and are actually printed from one stone, after the necessary alteration in the name has been made; this is well illustrated by a complete sheet of these stamps in which one stamp bears the name MOCAMBIQUE, while the remainder bear the name CABO VERDE. It is the discovery of things like this which gives zest to the study of stamps.

CEYLON 54-63.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of Ceylon have always been favorites with advanced collectors, which will account for the magnificent display of these stamps shown on the above pages, which illustrates every stamp used on the island, unperforated and perforated, with the varieties thereof; all watermarks in every shade to the number of 429 specimens. It is but fair to say that the limited space at the disposal of the committee precluded the possibility of allowing all members to exhibit on the same scale.

CHILI 64.

Exhibited by R. R. Bogert, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This country first issued stamps in 1852, and placed a portrait of Christopher Columbus as the central design, and has kept it there through all subsequent issues; moreover, it is the only government on the continent which has thought fit to honor the discoverer in this manner.

CHINA 65.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Although this is one of the oldest governments it has never fully gone into the cheap postage scheme, the stamps exhibited being only used in the treaty ports.

CONGO 65.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the importance of the post office (and the stamps that represent it), than the fact of postage stamps being in use in the centre of the dark continent. Ten years ago the Congo basin was an unknown place; it now has its string of post offices (with stamps in all) from one end to the other.

COREA 65.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Another terra incognita a few years past, is now represented by its set of stamps in the Eden Musée; truly uniting the past and present.

COSTA RICA 66–8.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Engraved in New York and issued in 1862, the first series of stamps used in the republic are among the most beautiful specimens of engraving ever put on a postage stamp, and have doubtless

been the means of adding many enthusiasts to the ranks of stamp collectors. In 1883 the design was discarded for a portrait, and in 1885, we find the stamps surcharged for use in the province of Guanacaste.

CUBA 69–71.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The Spanish West Indies have been regular yearly contributors to our albums, and have filled many pages with portraits of their queen and kings. First issued in 1855, we have now twenty-five complete series, without counting a few single stamps issued at odd times. The entire collection is well presented on the above cards.

CURACAO 72.

Exhibited by Mr. Burger, of the National Philatelical Society.

A beautiful and complete collection of the stamps of this Dutch colony.

CYPRUS 73.

Exhibited by G. M. Williamson, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This island started in the postal business with a second-hand stock of British stamps surcharged CYPRUS to do duty in their new home; however, the following year they were fitted out with an appropriate set, which with some alterations still remains in use.

DANISH WEST INDIES 74.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of these islands have always followed the designs used in the mother country and are very neat and attractive. But two designs have been used since first adopted in 1855.

DENMARK 75.

Exhibited by P. Van der Willigen, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

First issued 1851. We have an interesting series of stamps from a country whose king never had sufficient vanity to place his portrait on his postage stamps.

DOMINICA 76.

Exhibited by P. Van der Willigen, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The issues of this colony have not been many since it joined the stamp owning countries in 1874. The labels are bright and pretty, and there are some curious surcharges in the collection.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 77–8.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The early issues of this country, from 1862 to '74, present many difficulties in the way of classification, and it is extremely doubtful if the 1866–74 issues had any regular order of precedence.

DUTCH INDIES 74.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

The 1864 issue has perhaps the most characteristic portrait that is to be found on any postage stamp. There can be no doubt of William III. being a Dutchman. The entire collection makes a very pretty exhibit.

EASTERN ROUMELIA 79.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Raised to the dignity of a Turkish principality in 1878, and promoted to have stamps of its own in 1881, it at once gained admittance to the pages of the albums of all good philatelists.

ECUADOR 80.

Exhibited by R. R. Bogert, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Issued under the equator in 1865, which fact is shown on the stamps, they could not be expected to show much energy in the matter of new issues ; however, the country makes an average good display, which has been made the most of by our exhibitor.

EGYPT 81.

Exhibited by E. R. Ackerman, of the National Philatelical Society.

The land of the Pharos first issued postage stamps in 1865, the design consisting of geometrical figures, with Arabic inscription ; but in 1867 we get a series calculated to gladden the heart of a stamp collector ; here we find nearly every monument for which Egypt is famous; the Pyramid in the centre, with the head of the Sphinx in front ; on the left hand we find Pompey's pillar, and right Cleopatra's needle. Various engravings of the same general design have remained in use to the present day.

FALKLAND ISLANDS 82.

Exhibited by H. L. Calman, of the National Philatelical Society.

About all we can say for this pretty set of stamps is that they were issued in 1878, and represent the most southern colony of Great Britain.

FERNANDO PO 82.

Exhibited by H. L. Calman, of the National Philatelical Society.

First issued in 1868, but few additions have been made to the stock, or do stamps of Spain's penal settlement have anything to distinguish them from those supplied to her colonies.

FIJI ISLANDS 83.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The issues of these islands owe their origin to "newspaper enterprize," the first series being got out by the *Fiji Times* in 1870. The succeeding stamps issued by King Cakombau also register the absorption of his country by Great Britian, by being surcharged VR. in 1875.

FINLAND 84.

Exhibited by Wm. Thorn, of the National Philatelical Society.

This country is noticeable as the only nation governed by Russia that is permitted to use special stamps of its own. The series commenced in 1845 with two stamped envelopes, followed in 1850 with five more. These envelopes are all rare, some excessively so. In 1860 the first adhesives were issued, and have been added to as occasion required up to the present time.

FRANCE 85–7.

Exhibited by E. R. Ackerman, of the National Philatelical Society.

This fine collection should be hung up in the Senate Chamber at Versailles ; is a warning to politicians of the mutability of earthly power. Commencing in 1849 with the Republic, in 1852 we see the presidency proclaimed, to be followed the next year by the Empire; in 1863 we note the laurels encircling Napoleon's brow, the precursor to his total extinction in 1870 at Sedan, which is shown by his effigy being dropped from the stamps to make way for the old time profile of the Goddess of Liberty.

FRENCH COLONIES 88–90.

Exhibited by H. L. Calman, of the National Philatelical Society.

For many years, commencing in 1859, one set of stamps sufficed for all the French possessions, but the great expansion since the war has been met with a special series of stamps for each settlement, which are now as follows : Annam and Tonkin, Cochin China, French Guiana, Gabor, Guadaloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, Reunion, St Pierre Miquelon, Senegal and Tahiti. Most of these stamps are made by surcharging on French stamps, but there are a few exceptions, the first issue of Reunion Islands for instance, printed in black on blue paper. The pair of stamps now on exhibition are perhaps the only set in the country and are valued at $750.00.

GAMBIA 91.

Exhibited by H. C. Needham, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The embossed profiles on these stamps give them a unique appearance among British colonials, and a brilliant showing in our albums. They were first issued in 1869.

GERMANY 92–6.

Exhibited by R. R. Bauer, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The stamps classed under this head illustrate the consolidation of the German people from a number of petty States into a powerful Empire. The postal affairs of many of the States were conducted by the Princes of Thurn and Taxis, who in 1852 issued two series

of stamps, one with values in silber groschen for the northern States, and the other priced in kreuzers for the southern States; in 1868 the post office was conducted as the North German Postal District, which comprised most of the German States, while in 1871 this was replaced by the Imperial German post, which supplied the postal needs of the entire country. The curious set of stamps, with a simple figure of value in the center, were issued in 1870 for use in Alsace and Lorraine, and the part of France occupied by the victorious Germans.

GIBRALTAR 91.

Exhibited by H. C. Needham, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The Rock used British stamps up to 1886, when the stamps of Bermuda, with the word GIBRALTAR printed across, were sent out for use; these were, however, soon supplanted with an appropriate set made for the special use of the garrison and town.

GOLD COAST 91.

Exhibited by H. C. Needham, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

These pretty stamps were first issued in 1875, and are all easily attainable.

GREAT BRITAIN 96–100.

Exhibited by Henry Collin, of the National Philatelical Society.

In 1840 the first postage stamp was shown to the world, and England has the credit of the invention, and although it remained current less than a year; such was the enormous quantity used that it can still be purchased for three cents. Since that time many new stamps have been issued, some of the facial value of £5 (which are rare used). The envelope stamps of Great Britain are specially noticeable for the beauty of engraving and brilliant coloring.

GREECE 101.

Exhibited by E. L. Schumann, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The mother of art goes to Paris to get her stamps engraved, and even then could not print them properly when everything was provided for her, as is made clear by the difference between the 1861 set, printed in Paris, and the stamps printed next year from the same plates in Athens.

GRENADA 102.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

First issued in 1860, we have a succession of beautiful and interesting stamps which do not call for any special remarks, although some are quite rare.

GUATEMALA 103-4.

Exhibited by B. Von Hodenburg, of the National Philatelical Society.

This Central American State, after its first issue of stamps in 1871, presents us with a collection of stamps as bright and beautiful as the plumage of its native birds.

GUINEA 102.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

Bright and pretty, as are all the colonials of Portugal, they bear the GUINEA stamp from 1879 to 1885, after that we have stamps of Guinea.

HAMBURG 105.

Exhibited by B. Von Hodenburg, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The stamps of the free city circulated from 1859 to 1868, when they fell into the German Confederation, while the city itself remained out till last year.

HANOVER 106.

Exhibited by Henry Collin, of the National Philatelical Society.

The early stamps of this kingdom issued in 1850–6 had the merit of originality ; instead of giving the value in silbergroschen, stated their worth in fractions of a thaler ; they were followed with a set bearing a portrait of the last king.

HAWAIIAN ISLES 107.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The first set of stamps for these islands are among the rarest postals, $2,000 having been refused for the first four stamps. The other figure stamps, when used, are quite scarce, although not selling for very high prices. The later issues (made in New York) show a fine series of portraits of the dusky nobility of these islands.

HAYTI 108.

Exhibited by E. L. Schumann, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Starting in 1881 with the goddess of liberty as a trade mark, she had to give place to the portrait of Pres. Salomon in 1887, and he in turn stepped down and out the following year, and now we are told that his stamps will not be accepted for postage unless stuck on the letter upside down to show in a mild manner what the people think of him.

HELIGOLAND 109.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The stamps of this tiny island make a bright spot in all our albums, for which they were doubtless intended more than for postal purposes, as the entire population only consists of 2,000 persons.

HONDURAS 110.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

This country was contented with two stamps for twelve years, 1865 to 1877, after which the itching for notoriety took possession of its president, Gen. Soto, and he had to get on the stamps at any cost.

HONG KONG 111-12.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Club.

1862 was the date that first saw the the people of England's Queen and the Chinese language in conjunction, and they have remained in that position ever since, for we have but one type of postage stamps for this island, although at various times revenue stamps have been used here for postal purposes.

HUNGARY 113.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

In 1871 the kingdom of Hungary was allowed to use special postage stamps; heretofore the Austrian stamps sufficed for the entire empire.

ICELAND 114.

Exhibited by H. C. Needham, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Distance lends enchantment to the view; therefore when in 1873 stamps were announced for this desolate island they were hailed with delight by the stamp collecting fraternity.

INDIA 115–6.

Exhibited by R. C. H. Brock, of the National Philatelical Society.

Ordinarily the stamps of the British Empire in India do not call for any special remarks, but this collection contains rarities not often found in collections. The highest value in the first set, issued in 1854, is printed in two colors, and by a strange accident in one of the printings the head of the Queen got inserted in the frame upside down, which peculiar error is now of very great value, also the ½a. which should always be printed in blue, is here found in red. In the second set we find specimens of the 2a green, both perforated and unperforated; both rare.

PROTECTED STATES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA 117–23.

Exhibited by R. R. Bogert, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The stamps of the semi-independent States make some of the most interesting pages in our album. The barbaric designs, peculiar characters and wretched printing are so entirely unlike anything to be found in any other part of the world that they at once attract our attention. The first stamp was issued by Scinde in 1850, followed by Kashmir in 1865, since which date we have had new States coming into the philatelic fold at regular intervals. We now have as follows: Afghanistan (117); Alwur, Bhopaul, Bhore (118); Chamba, Faridkot, Gjwalior, Hyderabad (121); Holkar,

Jhalawar, Jhind Nabha (122); Jummoo, Jummoo Kashmir (119–20); Nepal, Nowanuggur, Pontch, Puttiala, Rajpeepla, Sirmoor, Sorouth, Talcher and Wadhwan (123).

IONIAN ISLES 114.

Exhibited by H. C. Needham, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Issued in 1859 they remained in use up to 1863 when England turned the government over to Greece, about the only case on record where she has voluntarily relinquished any of her possesions.

ITALY 124–5.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The early issues, 1851 to 1858, were really the stamps of Sardinia, but being retained in use for united Italy are usually catalogued under this head, instead of making Sardinia a separate obsolete country the same as Tuscany, Naples, etc.

JAMAICA 126.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This pretty set of stamps, first issued in 1858, have remained in use up to the present day, with a few additional values and mere changes of color.

JAPAN 127–8.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Although rather late in the field, the first stamps having been issued in 1871, Japan has certainly made greater progress in postal affairs than any other Asiatic nation. Her post office has extended throughout the empire, her treaties with other nations been comprehensive, her service punctual and her stamps numerous and beautiful. Certainly she is entitled to a high place in our albums.

LABUAN 129.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

Issued in 1879, they are, to our thinking, among the prettiest of the British Colonial stamps.

LAGOS 129.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of this colony are also noticeable for their beauty, although they cannot compare with the preceding stamps except in value, many of the stamps of Lagos being rare and high priced.

LIBERIA 130.

Exhibited by Wm. Thorne, of the National Philatelical Society.

After our Boston friends had got their colony of freed slaves well established in Africa they supplied them with a national coinage and in 1860 with a set of three postage stamps. These have been added to from time to time till now we have quite an interesting exhibition.

LUBECK 131.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

First issued in 1859, the most noticeable stamp in the set is an error caused by economy in printing. The lithographic stones having been altered to print one value after another, two stamps on the bottom row of the sheet of the 2s. stamps were only half changed and read ZWEI EIN HALB at the sides and have the figure 2 in each corner; they were doubtless sold as 2s. stamps, being printed in the color appropriate to that value.

LUXEMBURG 132–4.

Exhibited by Dr. Odendall, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Originally issued in 1852 with the portrait of the Grand Duke, (the king of Holland), in 1859 the arms of the duchy was selected to adorn the postage stamp; worked up in various frames it has been retained to the present date.

MACAO 135.

Exhibited by R. R. Bogert, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

First issued in 1883 and withdrawn almost immediately, they became very scarce, but a subsequent issue placed them within the

reach of all collectors. The last set, issued provisionally, manufactured out of revenue stamps, are curious specimens of what can be done at a pinch.

MADEIRA. 136.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This colony together with the Azores has never been supplied with a set of stamps of distinct design, but has always been furnished with the Portuguese stamps with the name MADEIRA printed across.

MAURITIUS 137-8.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Like many of the British colonies which issued stamps at an early date (1847), they produced their labels by means of home talent, the consequence being that every stamp on a sheet is different, as will be seen by the complete sheets of 1 and 2 p. stamps which head the page. The surcharged 4 and 8 p. stamps are great rarities and worthy of close inspection. The later issues are bright and beautiful, although of little value.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN 139.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

First issued in 1856, the country is mostly recollected by its two small stamps, which are the delight of small boys. The envelope stamps are very difficult to find in good condition.

MECKLENBURG STERLITZ 139.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This State did not enter the list of stamp issuing countries until 1864, and of course fell into the German postal net in 1868 with all the other States.

MEXICO 140-4.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Society.

This is postally one of the most interesting countries in our album, first issued in 1856 with the portrait of Hidalgo, the priest who did so much to deliver his countrymen from their Spanish oppressors. To be followed in 1864 with the arms of Mexico with the fatal crown on the eagle's head; in 1866 we get a fine portrait of the ill-fated Maximilian, while the triumph of the republic is shown by the return to the old portraits. The curious makeshifts issued in Guadalajara (143) during the darkest days of the republic are valuable and of dramatic interest. The issue of the towns of Campeche and Chiapas are excessively rare and valuable. The series of unpaid letter stamps have nothing but their size to recommend them (144).

MODENA 145.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society

The first issue of the Duchy was put in circulation in 1852 and remained in use up to the proclamation of the provisional government in 1859, which speedily turned its affairs over to the kingdom of Italy.

MONACO 146.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

The issue of this set of stamps in 1885 had, at least, the advantage of showing to the world the portrait of one of the greatest scoundrels living, a man claiming princely birth, who makes his living by keeping a gambling house. A disgrace to mankind as his principality is to Europe.

MONTENEGRO 146.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

As our last exhibited the portrait of a gambling house keeper, this country takes pride in showing its robber sovereign on its only set of stamps, the issue having been given out in 1874.

MONTSERRAT 146.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

This island commenced its stamp career with two surcharged Antigua stamps in 1876, which remained in use over three years. The penny stamp cut in half to do duty as a halfpenny value is a curious instance of economy.

MOZAMBIQUE 145.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

1877 brought the first stamps for this settlement, which are of the usual type of Portuguese colonial issues. The 1886 set, showing the portrait of the king, is a great improvement on the first issue.

NATAL 147.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The early stamps are peculiar from the fact of being simply embossed on colored paper without ink. All, except the 3 and 6 p., are very rare. The following issues are the ordinary run of colonial stamps. The same design being used for postal and fiscal use, those used for the mail were surcharged with the word postage; this being done at various times with different type has made numerous varieties which are quite difficult to obtain complete.

NETHERLAND 148.

Exhibited by J. Osterman, Jr., of the National Philatelical Society.

Holland commenced to issue stamps in 1852, and has since put out several pretty sets, making quite a fine show in our albums.

NEVIS 149.

Exhibited by G. M. Williamson, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This island set a good example to the British colonies by adopting a distinct design for its stamps. The first series issued in 1861 has for a vignette a representation of Hygeia, the goddess of

health, giving mineral water from a rocky spring to a sick woman. This is reference to the mineral waters which abound on the islands. It is to be regretted that this appropriate design was supplanted by a profile of the Queen in 1879.

NEW BRUNSWICK 150.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is another colony with interesting devices on its stamps. The first series issued in 1851 are rectangles with the design set cornerwise ; the shilling stamp is quite valuable. The 1860 set have representations of a steam engine on the 1c., a steamship on the 12½c. and the Prince of Wales on the 17c. stamp, but the most interesting stamp of the colony is a 5c. printed in brown, bearing a portrait of the postmaster, Mr. Connell. The story runs, that running out of the ordinary 5c. stamp, bearing a profile of the Queen, the postmaster sent to New York and ordered a supply to be engraved with his own likeness substituted for that of his Queen. This little act of gallantry in giving his own head to be punched instead of that of his sovereign, was set down to vanity, and he lost his place.

NEWFOUNDLAND 151.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

Two stamps of this colony (1857) are of the same design as the first issue of New Brunswick, while the 3p. is a triangular label. The rose, shamrock and thistle is also used on the other values up to 1866, when we get an ideal set of postals representing the products and commerce of the colony, such as the codfish, seal and fishing vessel, while later issues add the celebrated dog which derives his name from the country. Many of the scarlet stamps are very rare, but the beautiful designs last noted are quite common.

NEW REPUBLIC 152.

Exhibited by Joseph Rechert, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps of this nation are not beautiful, but they are rare, and the first issue has one great advantage for a "paper coin and medal" (as stamps have been aptly named), they have the date of issue, 24 May, '86, in large letters below the value.

NEW SOUTH WALES 153-4.

Exhibited by H. L. Calman, of the National Philatelical Society.

This colony commenced its postal career by issuing a sheet of stamped paper in 1838 for local use, while in 1850 we have the very interesting set of Sydney views which have attracted as much attention as any ever issued. These stamps bear the date of the foundation of the colony, 1788, in minute figures on the bale of goods on which Britannia is seated; and now, one hundred years later, they have commemorated the centennial of the colony by a jubilee issue of stamps, each of an appropriate and interesting design, the 1 p. having a view of Sydney with the words ONE HUNDRED YEARS below.

NEW ZEALAND 155.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

This colony offers a fine stock of stamps for philatelic approval, first issued in 1855; new stamps have followed at frequent intervals, while we received a perfect deluge, when, in 1882, revenue stamps were made acceptable for postage.

NICARAGUA 156.

Exhibited by Joseph Rechert, of the National Philatelical Society.

The issue of these stamps in 1862 were received with exclamations of joy by all stamp collectors (there were no *philatists* in those days), the unique elegance of design and beauty of workmanship were something heretofore unseen and appreciated accordingly.

NORWAY 157.

Exhibited by J. V. B. Vreeland, of the National Philatelical Society.

This country entered the arena in 1854 with a solitary stamp adorned with the national arms. In 1856 followed a set bearing the profile of Oscar I. Then followed two series with arms, 1863; then one with large numerals in centre, and now we have the portrait of the reigning king Oscar II.

NOVA SCOTIA 150.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The first series of these stamps, 1851, are identical, except name, with the New Brunswick stamps, and consist of the same value (except 1 p.), and including the rare and valuable purple shilling stamp. The next and last, 1860, issue are noticeable for their superb portraits of the British Queen.

OLDENBURG 158.

Exhibited by Paul Lazarus, of the Staten Island Philatelical Society.

Although consisting of but three complete sets commencing in 1851, this country is perhaps the most difficult of any German State to form a complete collection of ; great care and discrimination has to be used to guard against counterfeits.

ORANGE FREE STATE 159.

Exhibited by R. R. Bogert, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This interesting set of stamps consists of but few values, commencing in 1868 ; has been considerably extended by surcharging and the use of revenue stamps in the mail.

PARAGUAY 160.

Exhibited by Hugo S. Mack, of the National Philatelical Society.

This country is about as difficult to complete as any modern State ; commencing in 1870, surcharging soon added to the number, followed by new issues and official stamps enough to keep the ordinary amateur busy, especially as scarcely any come on letters to this country.

PARMA 161.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This Italian duchy first issued stamps in 1852, with new sets in 1854–57, and the inevitable issue of the Provisional Government in 1859, before the State was absorbed into the kingdom of Italy.

PERSIA 162-3.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Quaint, bright and valueless would be the usual verdict on a set of these stamps, for the wretched postal officials have used their office more with a view of selling to stamp collectors than supplying the needs of the country. However, when care is taken to secure only original stamps instead of the cheap cancelled reprints, they are of considerable value. The first stamps were issued in 1865.

PERU 164-70.

Exhibited by G. M. Williamson, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This is probably one of the most interesting countries. In 1857 the government made an experiment of using postage stamps by borrowing some stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; the plan proving useful, a series of three stamps were issued, bearing the national arms, in 1858, the ½ p. rose of this set is now worth about $100. Various issues followed, notably one adorned with the national beast of burden, the llama. The great point of interest in the stamps of this country occurred during the late war, when the victorious Chilians printed the arms of their country as the Peruvian stamps, before allowing them to be sold to the public or circulate through the mails. After the Peruvians gained control of their postal affairs they surcharged their stamps with the name of the province where used, thus adding much interest to a collection of this country.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 171-3.

Exhibited by Wm. Thorne, of the National Philatelical Society.

The first issue of these islands in 1854 is notable as bearing about the most frightful portrait of a woman ever made. If the Queen of Spain was only half as bad as they make her out she would certainly have executed the villain who made such a guy of her. The series follow pretty closely the issues of the mother country with a great profusion of surcharging, making this country one of the hardest to fill with satisfaction, to say nothing of the great expense incurred.

POLAND 174.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The solitary adhesive stamp allowed this country was issued in 1860 and had but a short life. The addition of four stamped envelopes completes the postal history of the land. The red envelopes issued in 1858 are now very rare.

PORTO RICO 175–6.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The issues of this island, commencing in 1873 and following at stated intervals thereafter, form an attractive series, to collect which fortunately are within the means of all.

PORTUGAL 177–8.

Exhibited by Henry Collin, of the National Philatelic Society.

The attractive set of stamps here displayed, beginning in 1853, bear the portraits of a queen and two kings. The set offers no difficulties to the earnest collector.

PORTUGUESE INDIES 179–81.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelic Society.

Issued in 1871 and evidently the work of native talent. We have a large series of about as ugly stamps as can be found in the world, nevertheless they have charms for the amateur, as they are both valuable and difficult to find. The 1879 set would redeem the lot were it not for the flood of surcharging showered upon them, owing to a change in the currency of the colony. Let us trust that the 1886 set will long remain in use undisfigured.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 174.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

But two series were issued by this island before being gobbled up by the Dominion of Canada; the first in 1860 and the last in 1872, called for by a change in the currency from pence to cents.

PRUSSIA 182-3.

Exhibited by A. F. Bontecou, of the National Philatelical Society.

Commencing in 1850 with the portrait of Frederick William IV. as the design, in 1861 this was changed to the royal arms. In 1866 two stamps of high value were printed on gold beater's skin on the decalcomanie principle, so that if an attempt to remove the stamp be made the design would remain printed on the envelope. This is the only instance of this art being applied to postage stamp printing. The envelope stamps are quite rare.

QUEENSLAND 184.

Exhibited by Wm. Thorne, of the National Philatelical Society.

These stamps are among the prettiest of British colonials, bearing the Queen's head as the design. They were first issued in 1861. In 1882, in common with nearly all British stamps, revenue stamps were available for postage, which added many rare and high values to the set.

ROMAGNA 185.

Exhibited by W. C. Bowers, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This small papal province issued but one set of stamps, which after less than one year of currency were superceded by the issues of Italy. They are rare to find in a regularly cancelled condition.

ROMAN STATES 185.

Exhibited by W. C. Bowers, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

One glance at this series proclaims their nationality, as they are adorned with the well known triple tiara of the Roman Pontiff, with the keys of St. Peter below. The series commenced in 1862 and terminated in 1868.

ROUMANIA 186-7.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

Formed by a union of the States of Moldavia and Wallachia, the 1858 issues of the first named State have caused philatelists more trouble than any other country on the list, owing to the fact that

the stamps were counterfeited by the post office officials, and genuine stamps were so excessively rare that collectors had no originals to compare with for a long time, but like all rascality it was discovered after a while and the false stamps weeded out of our books.

RUSSIA 188–97.

Exhibited by F. L. Smith, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The stamps of this great Empire, commencing in 1857, are among the most beautiful in the exhibition, and from the delicate printing in water colors, which makes it impossible to tamper with the stamp after once using, should commend them to government officials and stamp collectors alike. The issues of the general government are supplemented by a large number of stamps supplied by the mayors of the different rural communes. Their curious designs and diversified shapes make them interesting objects of study.

ST. CHRISTOPHER 198.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The postal issues of this island commenced in 1870, since which date we have had quite a number of interesting stamps in the way of sections and surcharges added to our list.

ST. HELENA 200.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

There is but one design to the stamps of this island, all being printed from the same plate with the value printed over in black. In this respect they correspond to their home; there is but one event connected with its history—the prison of Napoleon shrouded in black at his death.

ST. LUCIA 199.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

Another British island, but in the Caribbean sea instead of the South Atlantic, its stamps first made their appearance in 1859 and have been general favorites ever since. The early issues are now quite scarce.

ST. THOMAS and PRINCE ISLANDS 200.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This number changes us from British to Portuguese possessions. The stamps were first issued in 1869, with a new design in 1887, both corresponding to the well known types employed by Portugal.

ST. VINCENT 198.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The first supply of these stamps were put out in 1861, and with the exception of a large five shilling revenue stamp but one type has been in use. Owing to various causes many surcharges have been made on the different values, many of which are rare and valuable.

SALVADOR 201.

Exhibited by A. H. E. Burger, of the National Philatelical Society.

The first issue for this country, in 1867, are oblong in form and bear the national arms, a burning mountain, for the vignette. The 3 c. of the 1887 issue starts an innovation on stamp designing by giving the names of four noted Central Americans in the four corners, Morazan, Barrios, Calanas and Jerez.

SAMOA 234.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The political importance at the present time of this group of little islands far exceeds their value as stamp producers. The first set issued in 1877 have nothing in the way of beauty to recommend them, while the following series of 1887 have no greater claims on our admiration.

SAN MARINO 201.

Exhibited by Mr. Burger, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is the smallest Republic in the world, the total population being 8,000, but this did not prevent them getting out a set of postage stamps in 1877 ; they have remained in use up to the present time.

SARAWAK 200.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This government was established by a venturesome Englishman landing on the coast of Borneo and making himself Rajah in 1841. Of course he issued a postage stamp bearing his portrait in 1869, and his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, did the same on succeeding to the title in 1871.

SAXONY 202.

Exhibited by G. Rosenheim, of the National Philatelical Society.

The issues of this Kingdom have always been favorites with collectors. One value appeared in 1850 bearing a simple numeral (it is rare now), followed in 1851 by a set showing the portrait of their king, Frederick Augustus. In 1855 a similar set was issued with the profile of his successor, King John. 1863 brought out a new set with the Royal arms as the design, while 1868 saw the postal administration absorbed by Germany.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN 203.

Exhibited by Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The name of these States is almost synonymous for something that can't be understood, owing to the complication arising out of the succession. The stamps themselves are simple enough, but the issues somewhat mixed. The two stamps with arms were issued in 1850 and remained in use but a few days. The second series came out in 1864, a set for each State, while in 1865 they were united together and used but one set of stamps, but before the year was up separate stamps were prepared for each State.

SERVIA 204.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The only item of interest under this head is the portrait of King Milan I., a person who has become notorious lately, which is found on the stamps of the 1869 issue. The first set had the royal arms on the low values, and Michael III. on the higher denominations.

SHANGHAI 205-6.

Exhibited by Wm. Thorn, of the National Philatelical Society.

These stamps are issued by the municipal council of the city, and are only used for local postage, although some of the values appear quite high for that purpose. They were first issued in 1865, and are quite noticeable among the stamps of the world. Late issues being of European workmanship have a much neater appearance.

SIAM 207.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This country entered the stamp issuing guild in 1863, with the beautiful set now before us, bearing the portrait of the king, Phra Somdetch Chulalonkom; the name is not on the stamps for obvious reasons. In 1887 an even more brilliant set was supplied for the use of his subjects, and the admiration of boys the world over.

SIERRE LEONE 207.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

For over ten years the one stamp issued in 1861 supplied the postal wants of this colony. In 1872 a series of four values were added which have been added to as occasion demanded.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC 208-11.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is one of the historically valuable sets of stamps. In 1866 the first set was issued, bearing the arms of the Republic in the center, with the name in the border below; these remained in use up to 1877, when the country was occupied by the British, who changed the name of the country to TRANSVAAL, and printed this name and V. R. on all the stamps of the Republic. In 1878 a beautiful set of stamps bearing Queen Victoria's profile, was put in circulation; 1883 saw the end of the British occupation and the old stamps again in use. In 1888 a new series was put in use which, with alterations and additions, are still in active service.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA 212–15.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

First issued in 1855 they made a prominent show in the collection of long ago, but lately the many new countries and brilliant new series have somewhat crowded out old time favorites, while the addition of mixed postage and revenue has placed many values out of the reach of ordinary philatelists, it will be noticed that the face value of the 1887 set of this country amount to £64 2s. 6d. or $325.

SOUTH BULGARIA 216.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

These stamps were originally issued for Eastern Roumelia, and on the consummation of the insurrection, which united it to Bulgaria in 1885, the stamps were surcharged with the arms of Bulgaria, and are still doing duty under a new name.

SPAIN 217–23.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

A set of these stamps illustrate the value of stamp collecting in a irrefutable manner, as at one glance they show the history of an important country in a way that will never be forgotten by any one who has taken the trouble to form a collection. The first issue took place in 1850 as is shown by the date on the stamps, which bears a profile portrait of the queen, Isabella II. ; the three following years shows the portrait of the same queen, but in different frames and the changed date. The 1854 set is adorned with the Spanish arms. Then follow nine distinct sets which brings the date up to 1867. These are followed in 1869 by the late issues surcharged with the words HABILITADO POR LA JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA (authorized by the revolutionary committee) and similiar legends which clearly indicate what forces have been at work and their result. In 1870 we find the full faced goddess of liberty adorned with a mural crown on the stamps. In 1872 we get the portrait of a man, King Amadeus, on the stamps. 1873 shows that he has passed out as we find a seated figure of liberty in his place ; 1875 shows another male portrait, that of King Alphonso, who remains to the end. The Carlist insurrection is shown by the stamps he issued while conducting his abortive struggle. Many of the early stamps are rare and valuable.

STELLALAND 211.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This series of stamps issued in 1884 have but little to recommend them in the way of beauty. They were used in the State now known as the New Republic.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 224–5.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The settlements of Penang, Singapore, Malacca and the Province of Wellesby, are united under the above name, and commenced their postal system with surcharged Indian stamps in 1867. The following year gave them an original set which has since been surcharged out of sight in the service of the following protected States: Bangkok, Johore, Perak, Selangor and Sungei-Ujong. Many of these surcharges are almost unattainable.

SURINAM 215.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

This Dutch colony first issued stamps in 1873, which were reinforced in 1884, and completed by a set of stamps for unpaid letters the following year. They form an attractive set.

SWEDEN 226–7.

Exhibited by P. Van der Willigen, of Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Commencing to issue stamps in 1855, we have since been supplied with sets of all designs, arms, numerals and portraits, and for all possible purposes, public, official, unpaid letter, envelope, and local stamps, illustrating nearly all the requirements of a modern post office.

SWITZERLAND 228–31.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This country was the third to issue postage stamps by providing them in the cantons of Geneva and Zurich, these last being engraved five times on the sheet show that number of varieties of each value

to say nothing of the number and positions of the pink lines on the paper on which they are printed. The stamp for Basle is curious as being printed in two colors and embossed as well. The early stamps of the Federal Administration are mostly printed in sheets of forty varieties as will be seen by the sheets shown on the following sheets. The 1882 set are as attractive as any stamps now in use, and as they are practically of no value can be found in every child's collection.

TASMANIA 232.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

First issued in 1853, the stamps of this colony are old time favorites. On the second set the name is altered from Van Diemen's land to the appellation given above. The late issues are equally effective and the revenues used for postage are in this case a positive gain.

TIMOR 233.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

We have the two regular types of Portuguese colonial stamps, the first issue did not come out till 1883 when they were surcharged on Macau stamps, the 1887 set, bearing the king's head, were made for the colony.

TOBAGO 234.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

Like all the British West India Islands of any size it uses special stamps, and as they are all made by one English firm there is but little choice between them, all are finely engraved and monotonously pretty, but originality is something the designer never heard of.

TONGO 233.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

The stamps issued for this cluster of islands have only been out since 1886 and have scarely been sufficiently investigated yet.

TRINIDA 235-6.

Exhibited by Hugo S. Mack, of the National Philatelical Society.

Issued in 1851 with the figure of Britannia seated, name below and no value expressed, they belonged to a type that was doomed to early extinction. In after issues the value was added, while in 1882 we came down to the regular queen's head. A very interesting and rare stamp is that issued by the owners of the steamer Lady McLeod in 1847, a fine specimen of which is exhibited.

TURKEY 237-9.

Exhibited by Ernest Ackerman, of the National Philatelical Society.

The issues of this country are unique in appearance and have changed but little in design since first issued in 1863, which is owing to the Mahometan law prohibiting the likeness of anything being made ; the designer was then practically restricted to the arrangement of the Arabic inscription, which is done with consummate skill.

TURK'S ISLAND 240.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

Were it not for the surcharged stamps this would be an easy country to fill, but the ingenuity of the printer has placed many difficulties in the way of the amateur who desires to complete a set of the stamps of this island. The first set, issued in 1867 and the last series twenty years later, are in all our books.

TUSCANY 241.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

The first issue of the Grand Duchy were supplied to the public in 1851 and bear the Duke's arms in the centre ; three of these stamps are very rare, the 2s. and 60c. red and the 9c. violet on white paper, fine specimens of all are exhibited. The provisional set of 1860 show the arms of Victor Emanuel ; the 3 l. ochre is the rarity of this set.

TWO SICILIES 242.

Exhibited by J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

This is divided into three sections, first Naples issued in 1857 and showing the king's arms in a different shaped frame for each value. The ½ t. blue, issued in 1860, is very rare ; the following stamps printed from the same plate, with arms erased by order of Garibaldi, is quite interesting. The stamps of Sicily give a portrait of Ferdinand II., or Bomba as he was nicknamed from his desire to have the town shelled by the fleet. The inevitable provisional set completes the country.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA 243.

Exhibited by Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

The issues of this Republic exceed those of any other South American State ; commencing in 1859 we have yearly issues up to 1866, after which date stamps were issued in twos and threes as occasion demanded. In 1888 a special set bearing a map of the Isthmus was issued for Panama. The different States of the Union mostly have their special stamps, such as Antioquia, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Panama, Stantander and Tolima.

URUGUAY 244–6.

Exhibted by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The Diligencia stamps issued in 1856 were long a puzzle to stamp collectors and they are still as rare if not as mysterious. The various names under which the country is known offer some difficulties to young collectors, thus we have Montevideo, the name of the capital, Uruguay and Republica Oriental. The entire series makes a fine display.

VENEZUELA 247–9.

Exhibited by Chas. Gregory, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The early issues of this country, 1859–74, are all remarkable for their small size and, we may add, poor work. The Escuelas series, issued in 1879 for interior postage, the amount collected to be devoted to the support of the public schools, are a change from the first, being large and ugly. In 1883 two beantiful sets were engraved in this city, but for some reason did not remain long in use.

VICTORIA 250–3.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

The issues of this colony offer the best field in the whole range of postage stamps for the efforts of the studious amateur ; new varieties of water marks and paper may be discovered at any time. The first series came out in 1850 to be followed by the beautiful stamps showing the Queen enthroned in 1852. Many varieties will be found on these sheets which will well repay close examination.

VIRGIN ISLES 240.

Exhibited by C. B. Corwin, of the National Philatelical Society.

We believe that the only reason for giving this name to these islands was because they were discovered on the Virgin's day, but why on some stamps she is surrounded by lamps and with stars above her head on the others we are unable to determine. They certainly make one of the prettiest sets in our books.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA 254.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

Swan River was the old name of this settlement whence we get the swan which adorns these beautiful stamps. The first set came out in 1855 and we are thankful to say the same design has been retained to the present day, although it has been reset and beautified in various ways.

WURTEMBERG 255–6.

Exhibited by R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelical Society.

This is one of the few German States that still retains its own postal administration. The 1851 set had a large numeral for the central device. In 1857 this was changed to the Royal arms, but in 1869 they went back to the numeral as their principal device.

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*Antioquia, 1888, 1, 2½, 5, 10c.	.35
* " 1886, 50c., red (error),	10.00
Bahamas, 4d. on 6d.,	1.50
" £1,	1.00
*Br. Honduras, 1sh., gray,	.60
* " 2, 3, 10c., large surcharge,	.30
*Ceylon, TEN on 64c.,	.75
* " 1ru, 12c. (figures) on 2ru., 50c.,	1.00
Colombia, 1861, 10c.,	2.00
* " 1881, 20c., on green,	1.00
*Cundinamarca, 1883, 1 peso,	4.50
Cuba, 1874, 1p., carmine,	.75
" 1875, 1p., brown,	.75
* " 1888, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mils,	.07
France, Levant, 1pi., 3pi., 4 pi., 1 pi.,	.20
*Gambia, 1886–87, ½, 2½, 3, 4, 6d., 1sh.,	1.00
*Grenada, 4d. on 2sh.,	.25
India, official, 1874, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8a.	.50
*Macao, 40 on 50 reis,	1.50
* " 5 on 80, 10 on 80, 20 on 80.	.90
*Mauritius, 1880, 50c., green,	.60
* " 1886, 50c., orange,	.40
*Mexico, 1861, 4rls., black on yellow (not surcharged),	1.75
* " 1866, lithographed, 7c.,	1.50
* " " " 13c.,	1.00
* " " " 50c.,	.50

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*Orange Free State, 2d. on 3d.,	.10
Philippine I., 1854, 5c., orange,	10.00
" " 10c., carmine,	7.00
" " Fine pair,	15.50
" " 10c., pale red,	7.50
" " 1r., blue,	6.00
" " Fine pair,	13.50
" " 2r., green,	5.00
" " Fine pair,	11.00
" 1855, 5c., red,	12.00
Portugal, 1885, 1,000 reis,	.75
" 1887, 500 "	.50
Salvador, 1879–88, 8 var.,	.25
*Shanghai, 1888, 40 on 100 cash.	.30

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